

# WEATHER FORECAST:

Warmer tonight and Wednesday

Full Report on Page Two.

# The Washington Times

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## PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS ARE NEAR SPLIT, IS THE INDICATION

Exemption Clause Differences Add to Trouble Over Patronage and Slashing of Department Budgets.

Wilson's Trade Commission Plan Is Roughly Handled. Appointment of Judge Likely to Start More War.

By STANLEY M. REYNOLDS.

As an imminent break between President Wilson and the Democratic Congress is indicated, at today's meeting of the Cabinet, despite efforts of the cabinet members to minimize the split, it is plain from the writing on the wall that unless one side or the other gives in considerably, the White House and the majority in Congress will be in open struggle.

More than questions of principle are involved, from the standpoint of some of the cabinet officers who discussed the situation today with the President. Many of these cabinet officers are beginning to feel the stings of Congress. The heads of the various departments are beginning to feel the stings of Congress. The heads of the various departments are beginning to feel the stings of Congress.

Longest road, or thinks it needs, jobs to carry the Senatorial and Congressional elections next fall. Some of the cabinet members are beginning to feel the stings of Congress. The heads of the various departments are beginning to feel the stings of Congress.

Cut Military Budget. For example, in marked contrast with the liberality of the House in approving the Shafter bill, the Senate is expected to cut the military budget.

Secretary Garrison declares that he is not prepared to support the bill. He is not prepared to support the bill. He is not prepared to support the bill.

Opposed to Test. The President is said to be opposed to the literary test in the Burnett immigration bill. A Democratic majority in the House has passed the bill, and the President is said to be opposed to the literary test in the Burnett immigration bill.

At least among the troubles is the controversy aroused over the President's anti-trust program. The action the House committee on Monday in voting to abandon the Administration's Interstate Trade Commission bill is a blow to the President's anti-trust program.

Greensburg Doctor Held For Death of Musician. GREENSBURG, Pa., Feb. 17.—Dr. J. Griffith, of Greensburg, was held for further investigation by the coroner today, on the recommendation of a coroner's jury, which found that the death of a musician was due to an operation performed by Dr. Griffith.

Three physicians testified that Robinson was dead when he was taken to the morgue. The coroner's jury found that the death of a musician was due to an operation performed by Dr. Griffith.

Difficult to Be Buried. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—One is likely to be buried here nowadays, and city officials are fighting for which has the right to issue burial permits.

## HOUSE FORGETS SACRED MACE

For the first time within the memory of "Oldest Inhabitants" of the Capitol the sacred mace, the symbol of authority of the House, was forgotten today when the House convened. Not until a half hour after the House met was the absence of the silver pole, with its silver plated eagle, noted from a marble pedestal at Speaker Clark's elbow.

Employees went scurrying to the Sergeant-at-Arms' office and everybody made happy by the restoration of the mace.

## TRAFFIC EXPERTS DIFFER ON RULES

Eno and Peabody Argue on Distance to Stop Motor From Street Car.

Small regulation requiring vehicles overtaking a street car to stop fifteen feet from a car which has stopped to take on or discharge passengers, was amended so as to reduce the distance to five feet from the step?

This is the principal point of difference between the Board of Traffic Traffic committee, headed by Leroy Mark, and the Street Safety Association, of which W. E. Peabody is president, discussed at the hearing before the District Commissioners today.

W. E. Peabody, the Board of Traffic expert, argued for the reduction of the distance, and said such reduction would add to the safety of the users of the street.

He said that at present drivers accelerated their speed frequently beyond the speed limit, in order to pass the corners before cars stop. Mr. Peabody and other objects to any change in the present regulation.

Wants Law Repealed. Major Sylvester stated he has recommended that the law fixing the speed limits in the District be repealed, and that the Commissioners be authorized to establish such speed limits as the conditions in the various localities make advisable.

Commissioner Sedgwick said the Commissioners have received many complaints about the standing of wagons and trucks in front of business houses at regular crossings, at the end of a block, or on a sidewalk or footpath, where they should be considered as pedestrians.

Major Sylvester said the regulations are amended to prohibit unoccupied vehicles from standing at the curb more than half an hour at a time. He would provide parking space for pedestrians, thus are the walkers' section and discourage the standing of unoccupied vehicles.

The Board of Traffic yesterday urged that the term "vehicle" apply to baby carriages, "when on a street except at regular crossings, at the end of a block, or on a sidewalk or footpath, where they shall be considered as pedestrians."

Baby carriages have no business on the street, declared W. E. Peabody, on behalf of the Street Safety Association, and he should not be allowed there. He said that they should be more stringently confined to the spaces set aside for pedestrians, thus are the walkers' themselves, and that to permit them anywhere else would be to invite disaster.

The opposite view was taken by W. E. Peabody and other representatives of the Board of Traffic.

## FLYER KNOCKS TWO COACHES INTO DITCH

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 17.—Fifty persons were hurt, several seriously, when westbound Frisco passenger train No. 8, known as the St. Louis-Kansas City Flyer, sideswiped eastbound No. 104, the Springfield local, at Nichols Junction, near here, early this morning.

Two coaches of the local were hurled into the ditch, when the flyer struck the local as it was pulling into a siding. Passengers caught in the line, injured through the snow and mud to shelter.

A relief train, with doctors and nurses, brought the injured to the Frisco Hospital here.

Responsibility for the wreck has not been placed on either train. The most seriously injured are: Joe Keels, Springfield, Mo., shoulder broken; passengers caught in the line; Charles Holland, Springfield, Mo., two ribs broken, internal injuries.

Paul Hall, Springfield, Mo., brain man on 101, scalp wounds, internal injuries. Unidentified man, fractured skull, internal injuries.

Among the less seriously injured was Helen Harding, New York, on the local. The engine of the flyer carried away the side of the sleeper on the local and turned over, but the engine escaped injury.

## SENATE PAYS ITS LAST TRIBUTE TO SENATOR BACON

Funeral Services in Chamber Are First Since Those of Mark Hanna 10 Years Ago.

MRS. WILSON ATTENDS, BUT PRESIDENT IS ABSENT

Body Will Lie in State in Georgia's State Capitol for Four Hours Tomorrow.

Simple and profoundly impressive funeral ceremonies were conducted in the Senate chamber at 1 o'clock today for Senator Augustus Octavius Bacon, of Georgia. The last Senate funeral was conducted ten years ago today for Marcus A. Hanna, of Ohio.

President Wilson was unable to attend the ceremonies, but among the distinguished array of public men were members of the Senate and of the House, the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, the Cabinet, and other officials entitled to admission to the floor on such occasions.

Mrs. Wilson, accompanied by Miss Helen Bones, occupied a seat in the executive gallery. Vice President Marshall presided and the services of the Episcopal Church were read by Bishop Harding, following a prayer by the chaplain of the Senate, the Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, which occupied about half an hour, the Senate took its third consecutive adjournment out of respect to the memory of Senator Bacon. The casket was taken from the Capitol to Union station, whence a special train was prepared to start for Georgia at 4:30 o'clock. It will reach Atlanta at noon tomorrow, and the body will lie in state at the State Capitol for four hours. The train will then proceed to Macon for the burial.

The casket was taken to the Capitol at 2 o'clock this morning, and placed in the marble room. At 11:30 it was taken to the Senate chamber and placed in front of the rostrum.

Under the rules, no flowers were allowed, except the magnificent wreath, three feet in width, which was the gift of the Senate itself. This rested on the casket. The death of the dead Senator was drawn in to the chamber.

Admission By Card. The admissions to the galleries were by card. The galleries were filled with large numbers of friends of Senator Bacon. Many public men were in the list. The immediate family of Senator Bacon had seats on the floor of the Senate, including Mrs. William B. Sparks, the daughter of the Senator; her son, Augustus O. Bacon, Spark, and her daughter, Miss Louise Spark.

The Senate met at 12:15, and at 12:20 the casket was taken to the House chamber. The House met at 12:30, and at 12:40 the casket was taken to the House chamber. The House met at 12:30, and at 12:40 the casket was taken to the House chamber.

One of the striking facts recalled by observers was that Chief Justice White was an old friend of Senator Bacon. He was an old friend of Senator Bacon. He was an old friend of Senator Bacon.

Marshall's Address. Vice President Marshall, when all were seated, addressed the Senate as follows:

"Senators, the hour has arrived at which, in accordance with the rules of the Senate, the body of Augustus Octavius Bacon, late a Senator from Georgia and an honorable and distinguished member of this body, are to be observed in conformity to custom and in token of our common faith, the chaplain of the Senate will offer prayer to God, the Father, the Redeemer, God, the Comforter."

Eulogy Offered. The Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, the chaplain of the Senate, followed with prayer, in which he offered brief eulogy to the dead, and asked Divine comfort for those who are bereft.

Bishop Harding then read the Episcopal burial service. The body of the Senator was then taken to the Union station, whence a special train was prepared to start for Georgia at 4:30 o'clock. It will reach Atlanta at noon tomorrow, and the body will lie in state at the State Capitol for four hours. The train will then proceed to Macon for the burial.

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## M'REYNOLDS ASKS WILSON TO NAME JUDGES FOR CITY

Doyle, Strasburger, and Terrell Recommended for Places by Attorney General.

NOMINATION MAY STIR UP SENATE OPPOSITION

Senator Vardaman Expected to Raise Objection to Giving Place to Terrell.

Attorney General McReynolds today recommended to President Wilson the names of Michael M. Doyle, Milton Strasburger, and Judge Robert H. Terrell, colored, for appointment to the Municipal Court for the District of Columbia.

Judge Terrell was formerly a member of the court. The Attorney General recommended his reappointment on the basis of merit displayed during his present term.

If nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate Doyle and Strasburger, together with Edward R. Kimball, whose name has already come into the Senate, will succeed Judges Charles S. Brady, Thomas H. Callan, and Luke C. Strider, whose terms expired January 11. The term of Judge George C. Askam, the fifth member of the court, will not expire until December 18, 1915.

It is understood that President Wilson intends to find the names of Doyle, Strasburger, and Judge Terrell to the Senate, despite the threat of Senator Vardaman that he will fight the appointment of Judge Terrell or any other colored man to Federal office under the present Administration.

Senator Vardaman will endeavor to line up all the southern Senators behind him.

Impressed By Indorsement. The President is said to feel, however, that the Municipal Court is one on which the colored people of the District should have representation, and, according to his friends, he has been impressed with the indorsements of citizens of the District, who are warm in their praise of the colored man's record on the court.

Attorney Strasburger, who is thirty-seven years old, is a native of Washington. He is the son of J. Strasburger, a colored merchant, who for many years conducted a department store on Seventh and I streets northwest. He obtained two degrees at the University of Maryland, and was given the degree of D. C. L. in 1905 by the George Washington University. He was admitted to the bar in 1906. His home is at 144 Columbia road northwest. He is married and has one child.

Graduated In 1908. Attorney Doyle was graduated from Georgetown Law School in 1908, and was admitted to the bar the same year. He is regarded as one of the brightest of the younger attorneys in the city.

It is also understood that the President this morning discussed with the Attorney General the matter of the awards for property needed for the proposed Union Station Plaza, although no announcement was forthcoming.

The President is believed to have been told by the Attorney General that he could legally, if he desired, separate the colored people from the white people and those to the Baltimore and Ohio, and while withholding action on the latter for further consideration, approve these to the small owners.

## POWDER EXPLOSION TAKES FOUR LIVES

Plant of West Pennsylvania Company in Flames—Shock Felt Twenty-five Miles.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 17.—The West Pennsylvania Powder Works at Tunkhannock, on the West Pennsylvania division of the Pennsylvania railroad, was blown up shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. The number of fatalities is not yet known. The mixing building was blown to atoms, other buildings of the plant are now burning, and additional explosions are to be expected. Tunkhannock cannot approach the scene of the disaster because of the flames.

The explosion was felt in this city, which is twenty-five miles east of Tunkhannock.

Every building in Johnstown was shaken and many windows were broken. The latest report from Tunkhannock is that two of the men killed and the two are missing. The cause of the explosion will probably never be known.

Tunkhannock is an isolated village, and has not yet been possible to get into communication with officials of the powder plant.

Daughter of Bishop Quayle Dead of Cancer. CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Miss Margaret Quayle, daughter of Bishop William A. Quayle, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Wesley Hospital, here, today of cancer.

Miss Quayle had been an invalid several years as a result of injuries sustained while her father fell from an old-fashioned horse. She had taken radium treatment at a Baltimore sanitarium.

## DIRECT SULLIVAN DEFENSE



## ISSUES FRAUD ORDER AGAINST HAYWORTH

Burleson Charges Music Publishing Firm With Using the Mails to Defraud.

As a result of the investigation instituted several months ago, Postmaster General Burleson late yesterday afternoon issued a fraud order against the Hayworth Music Publishing Company, and the Hayworth Musical Magazine, owned by A. D. Hayworth, president of the company, who is indicted in connection with the fraud.

The Hayworth Music Publishing Company is a corporation organized in the District of Columbia, and has its principal office at 1000 Broadway, New York City. It is a subsidiary of the Hayworth Musical Magazine, which is published by the Hayworth Music Publishing Company.

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## SULLIVAN EFFICIENT AS FIRE-FIGHTER, SAY WITNESSES AT TRIAL

Was Found With Company in Blazing Building—Board Intimates Mind Made Up On Deputy's Duty As to Sending Men In to Fight Fire.

Fifteen officers and men of the Fire Department, with unvarying emphasis, today declared that Deputy Chief Engineer Andrew J. Sullivan, on trial before a department board on charges of inefficiency and neglect of duty, is one of the fire fighters in the business. The testimony of these witnesses did not vary as to responsibility for men inside a burning building. Each said it was the duty of captains to look after their companies and of the chief in charge to look after all of them.

Lieut. J. R. Groves, of Truck Company No. 70, testified that when he reached the fire he reported to Chief Wagner, and then looked for Chief Sullivan for assignment. He said he found Chief Sullivan inside the burning building whr No. 6 was located.

Battalion Chief C. B. Proctor and Fire Marshal Philip Nicholson, the only two men who testified to the occurrence of a crash that told them that the building had gone, will be recalled to the stand to rebut the testimony of men inside the building and on the walls who testified that the crash was not sufficient to warn them that a collapse had occurred.

The trial board has heard sufficient testimony and is convinced of one point bearing on the charges against Chief Sullivan. Chairman Brooke interrupted proceedings at one point to say that the board had heard sufficient testimony to make up its mind on the question on conduct in sending men into the building.

CAPTAIN HOLLOHAN FIRST WITNESS. Patrick Joseph Hollohan, captain of No. 2 engine company, was the first witness. The board room was crowded as usual.

Captain Hollohan was questioned as to the general rule and practice of the department in going into a burning building, and whether a company would go in without orders from the chief.

Capt. Mark Brooke, chairman of the trial board, asked him if he did not hear any further testimony about sending men into the building.

Attorney Daniel W. O'Donoghue for the defense, immediately asked: "Then we are to take it that the board is convinced about this point, and that to send men in was right."

Captain Brooke replied: "The board has sufficient evidence to make up its mind on this point."

Captain Hollohan then testified that he was fighting the fire from Kane's building, he did not hear, see or know of the collapse of the department store building until he was told of it later. He said the fire escape, upon which his company was placed part of the time, was but a few feet from the Ten Cent Store wall.

Q—How do you regard Chief Sullivan as a fire fighter?

A—He is to the Fire Department what General Grant was to the Union army.

Q—Then he is considered in the department as a leader of men.

A—Yes, sir. He has chased me home as many times as he has anybody else.

Q—So far as you know, has he ever been inefficient?

A—If a man told me that, I would say he was crazy.

The captain said it was primarily up to the man in charge of the fire to look out for the safety of his men. He said it was a captain's duty to look after his own men, that a captain did not stand with a hose line, but moved about observing conditions, and could come out of a building if necessary to confer with a chief about things over.

Corporal Counsel Syme crossed-examined.

He questioned as to how the officer in charge of a fire would know the position of the men, and was told that he would ascertain that he would know where the companies ought to be from those responding.

Captain Hollohan said that it was in the rules that the first two companies went to the front of a building and the next two to the rear. He later said that he did not know where such a rule was printed, that it must be verbal. He was asked as to how a captain would know of danger where a building was burning above him.

Along Broad Lines. Attorney O'Donoghue interrupted to state that no objection had been made to the questions because the defense was willing Mr. Syme should obtain such information as to how the department rules would work out under given conditions for future use, even if not at the trial.

(Continued on Third Page.)

IN CONGRESS TODAY.

SENATE.